YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Financial Report and Independent Auditors' Review Report
2025 and 2024
(Stock Code: 5474)

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"For the convenience of readers, the independent auditors' report and the accompanying individual financial statements have been translated into English from the original Chinese version prepared and used in the Republic of China. If there is any conflict between the English version and the original Chinese version or any difference in the interpretation of the two versions, the Chinese-language independent auditors' report and individual financial statements shall prevail."

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Financial Report and Independent Auditors' Review Report for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

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Independent Auditors' Report

(2026) Financial Review Report No. 25004656

To: The Board of Directors and Shareholders of YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying balance sheets of YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company") as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and the related statements of comprehensive income, change in equity and cash flows for the years then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, and its financial performance and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with the Regulations Governing Auditing and Attestation of Financial Statements by Certified Public Accountants and Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China (Taiwan). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Norm of Professional Ethics for Certified Public Accountant of the Republic of China (Taiwan), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Company's consolidated financial statements for 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and, in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Key audit matters with regard to the Company's financial statements for 2025 are stated as follows:

Cut-off of operating revenue

Description

Please refer to Note 4(24) for accounting policies on revenue recognition and Note 6(16) for accounting items and explanation on operating revenue. For the year ended December 31, 2025, the Company's operating revenue amounted to NT$1,467,947 thousand.

The Company's primary sales method involves recognizing revenue from shipments made from the processing plant warehouse. Revenue is recognized at the time of shipment (when control of the inventory is transferred to the customer). The Company recognizes revenues based on inventory movements in the processing plant warehouses, mainly based on the reports or other information provided by the custodian of the processing plant warehouse. The time of sales recognition varies depending on the terms of agreements with customers. As the process of revenue recognition involves numerous manual procedures, these factors may potentially result in inaccurate timing of sales revenue recognition and the discrepancy in inventory quantities between the physical inventory and accounting records. As there are numerous daily sales revenue transactions from hubs and the transaction amounts prior to and after the balance sheet date are significant to the financial statements, we identified the cut-off of operating revenue as a key audit matter.

How our audit addressed the matter

We addressed the specific aspects of the key audit matter described above based on the following procedures:

1. We established an understanding of the Company's business model and evaluated the reasonableness of the Company's revenue cycle system.

2. We performed a cut-off test for operating revenue transactions in the period immediately preceding or following the period-end cut-off date, which consists of verifying the supporting documentation for shipments from the processing plant warehouse and recording inventory movements in the books for the appropriate period.
3. We performed on-site inventory observations of stock levels and carried out reconciliation of recorded stock levels. Moreover, we conducted an investigation to identify the causes of discrepancies between the inventory observations and the recorded accounts, as well as performed tests on the adjustment items prepared by the Company to verify significant discrepancies and make appropriate adjustments in the accounts.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers and the International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations that came into effect as endorsed by the Financial Supervisory Commission, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

When preparing financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance at the Company, including the Audit Committee, are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the Standards

on Auditing of the Republic of China (Taiwan) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing of the Republic of China (Taiwan), we exercise professional judgment and professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also carry out the following:

1. We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal controls.
2. We establish an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal controls.
3. We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
4. We make conclusions on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
5. We evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Company's financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2025 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditors' report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

For and on behalf of PricewaterhouseCoopers Taiwan

Lin, Po-Chuan

Independent Auditors

Yang Hui-Tzu

Financial Supervisory Commission
Approval Document No.:
Jin-Guan-Cheng-Shen-Zi No.1100350706
Jin-Guan-Zheng-Shen-Zi No. 1130350413

March 9, 2026

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Balance Sheets
as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Assets	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Current assets					
1100	Cash and cash equivalents	6(1)	$ 490,066	20	$ 595,531	25
1150	Notes receivable, net	6(2)	3,247	-	-	-
1170	Accounts receivable, net	6(2)(3)	5,374	-	12,199	1
1200	Other receivables	VI (III) (IV)	200,365	8	140,150	6
130X	Inventory	6(5)	528,338	22	413,104	17
1470	Other current assets		15,517	1	22,329	1
11XX	**Total current assets**		1,242,907	51	1,183,313	50
	Non-current assets					
1600	Property, plant and equipment	6(6)	12,538	1	5,712	-
1755	Right-of-use assets	VI (VII)	36,321	1	20,860	1
1760	Investment property, net	VI(IX) & VIII	1,100,596	45	1,100,708	47
1780	Intangible assets		2,934	-	4,038	-
1840	Deferred income tax assets	6(22)	27,765	1	21,019	1
1900	Other non-current assets	6(11)	30,810	1	22,995	1
15XX	**Total non-current assets**		1,210,964	49	1,175,332	50
1XXX	**Total assets**		$ 2,453,871	100	$ 2,358,645	100

(Continued)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman: Chao Hsi-Cheng Manager: Lin Hong-Pei Accounting Manager: Lo Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Balance Sheets
as of December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Liabilities and equity	Note	December 31, 2025 Amount	%	December 31, 2024 Amount	%
	Liabilities					
	Current liabilities					
2130	Contractual liabilities - current	6(16)	$ 32,919	1	$ 23,112	1
2150	Note payable		74,411	3	59,587	3
2170	Accounts payable		70,478	3	82,927	3
2200	Other payables	6(10)	99,313	4	99,147	4
2230	Current income tax liabilities		43,810	2	49,843	2
2250	Provisions for liabilities - current	6(12)	23,352	1	20,776	1
2280	Lease liabilities - current		21,587	1	16,107	1
2300	Other current liabilities		5,352	-	2,113	-
21XX	**Total current liabilities**		371,222	15	353,612	15
	Non-current liabilities					
2550	Provisions for liabilities - non-current	6(12)	43,653	2	38,423	2
2570	Deferred income tax liabilities	6(22)	3,608	-	4,561	-
2580	Lease liabilities - non-current		15,091	1	4,917	-
2600	Other non-current liabilities		2,415	-	2,415	-
25XX	**Total non-current liabilities**		64,767	3	50,316	2
2XXX	**Total liabilities**		435,989	18	403,928	17
	Equity					
	Share capital	6(13)				
3110	Common stock		397,569	16	403,559	17
	Capital surplus	6(14)				
3200	Capital surplus		793	-	793	-
	Retained earnings	6(15)				
3310	Legal reserve		362,894	15	334,067	14
3350	Unappropriated retained earnings		1,256,626	51	1,254,594	53
	Other equity interest					
3500	Treasury stock	6(13)	-	-	(38,296)	(1)
3XXX	**Total equity**		2,017,882	82	1,954,717	83
	Significant subsequent events	11				
3X2X	**Total liabilities and equity**		$ 2,453,871	100	$ 2,358,645	100

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman: Chao Hsi-Cheng Manager: Lin Hong-Pei Accounting Manager: Lo Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Statements of Comprehensive Income
for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand
(Except for earnings per share in NT$)

	Item	Note	2025 Amount	2025 %	2024 Amount	2024 %
4000	Operating revenue	6(16)	$ 1,467,947	100	$ 1,194,219	100
5000	Operating costs	6(5)	(866,139)	(59)	(582,916)	(49)
5900	Gross profit		601,808	41	611,303	51
	Operating expenses	VI(XX)(XXI)				
6100	Selling expenses		(75,388)	(5)	(65,545)	(5)
6200	General and administrative expenses		(113,457)	(8)	(107,939)	(9)
6300	Research and development expenses		(193,037)	(13)	(182,066)	(15)
6450	Expected credit impairment benefit (loss)	12(2)	1,233	-	(336)	-
6000	Total operating expenses		(380,649)	(26)	(355,886)	(29)
6900	Operating income		221,159	15	255,417	22
	Non-operating revenue and expenses					
7100	Interest income	6(17)	6,279	1	6,808	1
7010	Other income	6(18)	18,763	1	27,705	2
7020	Other gains and losses	6(19)	2,145	-	15,097	1
7050	Finance costs		(628)	-	(490)	-
7000	Total non-operating income and expenses		26,559	2	49,120	4
7900	**Income before tax**		247,718	17	304,537	26
7950	Income tax expense	6(22)	(29,484)	(2)	(20,125)	(2)
8200	**Net income**		$ 218,234	15	$ 284,412	24
8311	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	6(11)	$ 4,949	-	$ 4,828	-
8349	Income tax related to components of other comprehensive income (loss)	6(22)	(990)	-	(966)	-
8300	**Other comprehensive income (net)**		$ 3,959	-	$ 3,862	-
8500	**Total comprehensive income**		$ 222,193	15	$ 288,274	24
	Earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)	6(23)				
9750	Basic earnings per share		$ 5.49		$ 7.15	
9850	Diluted earnings per share		$ 5.48		$ 7.15	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman: Chao Hsi-Cheng Manager: Lin Hong-Pei Accounting Manager: Lo Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Statements of Changes in Equity
for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	Common stock	Capital surplus	Retained Earnings		Treasury stock	Total Equity
				Legal reserve	Unappropriated retained earnings		
2024							
Balance as of January 1, 2024		$ 403,559	$ 793	$ 314,398	$ 1,125,139	($ 38,296)	$ 1,805,593
Net income		-	-	-	284,412	-	284,412
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	3,862	-	3,862
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	288,274	-	288,274
Allocation and distribution of earnings for 2023:	6(15)						
Provision of legal reserve		-	-	19,669	(19,669)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(139,150)	-	(139,150)
Balance as of December 31, 2024		$ 403,559	$ 793	$ 334,067	$ 1,254,594	($ 38,296)	$ 1,954,717
2025							
Balance as of January 1, 2025		$ 403,559	$ 793	$ 334,067	$ 1,254,594	($ 38,296)	$ 1,954,717
Net income		-	-	-	218,234	-	218,234
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-	3,959	-	3,959
Total comprehensive income		-	-	-	222,193	-	222,193
Appropriation and distribution of earnings of 2024:	6(15)						
Provision of legal reserve		-	-	28,827	(28,827)	-	-
Cash dividends		-	-	-	(159,028)	-	(159,028)
Cancellation of treasury stocks	6(13)	(5,990)	-	-	(32,306)	38,296	-
Balance as of December 31, 2025		$ 397,569	$ 793	$ 362,894	$ 1,256,626	$ -	$ 2,017,882

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman: Chao Hsi-Cheng　　Manager: Lin Hong-Pei　　Accounting Manager: Lo Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.
Statements of Cash Flows
for the Years Ended December 31, 2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

	Note	Year ended December 31, 2025	Year ended December 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities			
Net income before tax		$ 247,718	$ 304,537
Adjustments			
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss)			
Depreciation expense	VI (VI) (VII) (IX) (XX)	24,744	19,588
Amortization	VI (XX)	6,100	4,420
Expected credit impairment (benefit) loss	12(2)	(1,233)	336
Interest income	6(17)	(6,279)	(6,808)
Profit from lease modification	VI(VII)(XIX)	(134)	-
Interest expense		628	490
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Changes in operating assets			
Increase in notes receivable		(3,247)	-
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable		8,058	(3,360)
Increase in other receivables		(60,215)	(14,152)
Increase in inventory		(115,234)	(22,175)
Decrease (increase) in other current assets		6,812	(2,444)
Increase in net defined benefit assets - non-current		(2,850)	(2,725)
Changes in operating liabilities			
Increase in contract liabilities - current		9,807	2,606
Increase (decrease) in notes payable		13,224	(5,608)
Decrease in accounts payable		(12,449)	(18,392)
Increase in other payables		166	4,850
Increase (decrease) in other current liabilities		3,239	(70)
Increase (decrease) in liability provision	6(12)	7,806	(2,885)
Cash flows generated from operations		126,661	258,208
Interest collected		6,279	6,808
Interest paid		(628)	(490)
Income tax paid		(44,206)	(27,327)
Net cash flow generated from operating activities		88,106	237,199
Cash flows from investing activities			
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	VI(XXIV)	(9,079)	(1,966)
Acquisition of intangible assets		(4,996)	(4,192)
Increase in guarantee deposits		(1,285)	(520)
Decrease in long-term lease receivables		1,269	1,269
Net cash flow used in investing activities		(14,091)	(5,409)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Repayment of lease principal	VI (XXV)	(20,452)	(15,521)
Increase in refundable deposits		-	6
Cash Dividends	6(15)	(159,028)	(139,150)
Net cash flow used in financing activities		(179,480)	(154,665)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents for the current period		(105,465)	77,125
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period		595,531	518,406
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period		$ 490,066	$ 595,531

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

Chairman: Chao Hsi-Cheng Manager: Lin Hong-Pei Accounting Manager: Lo Chia-Ling

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Notes to the Financial Report

2025 and 2024

Unit: NT$ thousand

(unless otherwise specified)

I. Company History

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd. (hereinafter referred to as "the Company") was established in October, 1990 in the Republic of China. Since March 20, 2001, it has been listed for trading on the Taipei Exchange. The Company is mainly engaged in the manufacturing, processing and trading of computer multimedia peripheral video converters and interface cards, electronic and computer parts, general import and export business of the aforementioned products, and the distribution and bidding business of the aforementioned products on behalf of domestic manufacturers.

II. Date and Procedures for Adoption of the Financial Report

This financial report was approved and promulgated by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026.

III. Application of New and Amended Standards and Interpretations

(I) Effect of the application of new and amended International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRSs") as endorsed and promulgated by the Financial Supervisory Commission (hereinafter referred to as "FSC")

The following table lists the newly issued, amended and revised IFRSs and interpretations as endorsed and promulgated by the FSC in 2025:

Newly Issued, Amended, and Revised Standards and Interpretations	The effective date published by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendment of IAS 21 - Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025

The Company assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(II) The impact of newly issued and amended IFRS endorsed by FSC but yet has not been adopted by the Company

The following table lists the newly issued, amended and revised IFRSs and interpretations as endorsed by the FSC in 2026:

Newly Issued, Amended, and Revised Standards and Interpretations	The effective date published by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendment to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7 - Amendment to the Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity	January 1, 2026
IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - Insurance Contracts	January 1, 2023
Amendments to IFRS 17 - Initial Application of IFRS 17 and IFRS 9 - Comparative Information	January 1, 2023
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards — Issue 11	January 1, 2026

The Company assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Company's financial position and financial performance.

(III) The impact of IFRS published by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC

The following table lists the newly issued, amended and revised IFRSs and interpretations published by the IASB but not yet endorsed by the FSC:

Newly Issued, Amended, and Revised Standards and Interpretations	The effective date published by International Accounting Standards Board (IASB)
Amendments to IFRS 10 and IAS 28 - Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	To be decided by IASB
IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	January 1, 2027 (Note)
IFRS 19 - Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
Amendment of IAS 21 - Translation to a Hyperinflationary Presentation Currency	January 1, 2027

Note: The Financial Supervisory Commission (FSC) announced in a press release dated September 25, 2025 that public companies will be required to adopt International Financial Reporting Standard No. 18 (hereinafter "IFRS 18") starting from the 2028 fiscal year. Additionally, companies wishing to early adopt IFRS 18 may elect to do so after the FSC has endorsed IFRS 18.

Except as described below, the Company assessed the above standards and interpretations and there is no significant impact to the Company's financial position and financial performance. The related impact amounts will be disclosed upon the completion of the assessment:

IFRS 18 - Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements

IFRS 18 "Presentation and Disclosure of Financial Statements" replaces IAS 1, updates the structure of the statement of Comprehensive Income Statement, introduces new disclosures for management performance measures, and enhances the principles of aggregation and disaggregation applied to primary financial statements and notes.

IV. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The main accounting policies adopted in the preparation of this financial report are described below. Unless otherwise stated, these policies apply consistently throughout all reporting periods.

(I) Statement of Compliance

This financial report has been prepared in accordance with the Regulations Governing the Preparation of Financial Reports by Securities Issuers, as well as International Financial Reporting Standard, International Accounting Standard, IFRIC Interpretations, and SIC Interpretations (hereinafter referred to as "IFRSs") as endorse d and issued by the Financial Supervisory Commission.

(II) Basis of Preparation

1. Except for the following important items, this financial report is prepared at historical cost:

   A defined benefit liability is recognized as the net value of the pension fund assets minus the present value of the defined benefit obligation.

2. The preparation of financial report in compliance with IFRSs requires the use of certain significant accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgment in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. Please refer to Note V for items involving in a higher degree of judgment or complexity or items involving in significant assumptions and estimates to the financial report.

(III) Translation of foreign currency

The items presented in the financial report of the Company are measured at the currency (i.e., functional currency) of the main economic environment in which the Company operating. This financial report is presented in the functional currency of the Company, New Taiwan Dollar.

Transaction in foreign currencies and balances

1. Transaction in foreign currencies are translated into functional currencies at the spot exchange rate on the trading day or the measurement date, and the translation

differences generated by such transactions are recognized as profit or loss for the current period.

2. The balance of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies shall be evaluated and adjusted according to the spot exchange rate on the balance sheet date, and the translation differences generated by such adjustment shall be recognized as profit and loss for the current period.

3. If the balance of non-monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies is not measured at fair value, it shall be measured at the historical exchange rate of the initial trading day.

4. All other exchange gains and losses shall be presented under "Other gains and losses" in the Income Statement.

(IV) The classification criteria for assets and liabilities whether are current or non-current

1. An asset that meets any of the following conditions shall be classified as current asset:

   (1) The asset is expected to be realized, or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle;

   (2) The liability is held primarily for trading purposes;

   (3) The asset is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting period; and

   (4) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to pay off a liability at least 12 months after the reporting period.

   The Company classifies all assets that do not meet the foregoing conditions as non-current.

2. A liability that meets any of the following conditions shall be classified as current liability:

   (1) The liability is expected to be paid off in the normal operating cycle;

   (2) The liability is held primarily for trading purposes;

   (3) The liability is expected to be paid off within 12 months after the reporting period; and

   (4) Not having the right to defer the settlement of liabilities for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all liabilities that do not meet the foregoing conditions as non-current.

(V) Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents refer to short-term investments with highly liquidity that can be converted into quota cash at any time with little risk of change in value. Time deposits that meet the foregoing definition and are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments in operation are classified as cash equivalents.

(VI) Accounts and notes receivable

1. Accounts and notes receivable refer to the accounts and notes which have the right to unconditionally receive the consideration for the transfer of goods or services in accordance with the contract.
2. The Company measures the short-term accounts and notes receivable without interest paid at the original invoice value, due to the little effect from discount.
3. The Company's expected factoring receivables are operated for the purpose of selling, and shall be measured at fair value subsequently, with changes recognized as profit and loss for the current period.

(VII) Impairments of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, the Company, taking into account all reasonable and verifiable information (including forward-looking information) regarding financial assets measured at amortized cost, and accounts receivable with material financial components, measures the loss allowance by the expected credit loss in 12 months for those without credit risk increased significantly since the initial recognition, and measures the loss allowance by the expected credit loss during the duration for those with credit risk increased significantly since the initial recognition. For accounts receivable that do not contain a material financial component, the Company measures the loss allowance by the expected credit loss during the duration.

(VIII) Derecognition of financial assets

The Company will derecognize a financial asset if:

1. The contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset expire.
2. The Company transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset and virtually has transferred all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the financial asset.

3. The Company transfers the contractual rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset without retaining control over the financial asset.

(IX) Lessor's lease transaction - operating lease

The deduction of any inducement given to the lessee from the lease income of an operating lease shall be recognized as the current profit or loss by the straight-line method during the lease term.

(X) Inventory

Inventory shall be measured at the lower of cost or net realized value, and the cost is determined by weighted average method. The costs of finished goods and work in process include raw materials, direct labor, other direct costs and manufacturing overhead related to production, but does not include borrowing costs. The item by item comparison method is adopted for the lower of comparative cost and net realized value. The net realized value refers to the balance of the estimated selling price in the normal course of business minus the estimated cost to be invested until completion and estimated costs required to complete the sale.

(XI) Property, plant and equipment

1. Property, plant and equipment are accounted for on the basis of acquisition cost.
2. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replacement shall be derecognized. All other maintenance costs shall be recognized as current profit or loss when incurred.
3. Property, plant and equipment shall be subsequently measured by the cost model, and shall be depreciated by the straight-line method based on the estimated service life except for land. If each item of property, plant and equipment is material, it shall be depreciated separately.
4. The Company reviews each asset's residual values, service lives and depreciation methods at the end date of each fiscal year. If expected values of residual values and service lives differ from the previous estimates or there has been a material change in the expected consumption pattern of the future economic benefits contained in the asset, it shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of the IAS 8 Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors for changes in accounting estimates since the date of the change.

The service life of each asset is as follows:

Machinery equipment	5 Years
Transportation equipment	5 Years
Office equipment	3 to 5 Years

(XII) Lessee's lease transaction - right-of-use assets/lease liabilities

1. The leased assets shall be recognized as the right-of-use assets and lease liabilities on the date when they are available to the Company. When the lease contract is a short-term lease or a lease of an underlying asset of low value, the lease payment shall be recognized as expense during the lease period by straight-line method.

2. The lease liabilities shall be recognized at the present value of the unpaid lease payments at the commencement date of lease discounted at the Company's interest rate on the increment loan. A lease payment is a fixed payment minus any lease inducement that may be received.

   The lease liabilities shall be measured by the interest method and the amortized cost method subsequently, and the provision for interest expense shall be made during the lease term. When the lease term or lease payment changes not due to the contract modification, the lease liability will be reassessed and the remeasurement amount will be adjusted to the right-of-use asset.

3. The right-of-use assets shall be recognized at cost on the commencement date of lease, and the cost shall include:

   (1) The initial measurement amount of the lease liability;

   (2) Any lease payment paid on or before the commencement date.

   The right-of-use assets shall be measured by the cost model subsequently, and the provision for depreciation expense shall be made on the earlier of the expiry date of the asset's service life or the expiry date of the lease term. When the lease liability is reassessed, the right-of-use assets will be adjusted to any remeasurement of the lease liability.

4. In addition to lease modifications that reduce the scope of the lease, lessee will reduce the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset to reflect the partial or full termination of the lease, and recognize the difference between the carrying amount and the remeasurement amount of the lease liability in the profit and loss. For all other lease modifications, the remeasured amount of the lease liability shall be correspondingly adjusted to the right-of-use asset.

(XIII) Investment Property

Investment properties shall be recognized at acquisition cost, and measured by the cost model subsequently. Except for land, investment property shall be depreciated by the straight-line method according to the estimated service life, which is 10-20 years.

(XIV) Intangible Assets

Computer software

Computer software shall be recognized at acquisition cost, and amortized over an estimated service life of 1 - 5 years by the straight-line method.

(XV) Impairment of non-financial assets

On the balance sheet date, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the assets with an indication of impairment, and recognizes the impairment loss when the recoverable amount is lower than the book value. The recoverable amount refers to the fair value of an asset minus the cost of disposal or its use value, whichever is higher. When the impairment of an asset recognized in previous years does not exist or decreases, the impairment loss shall be reversed, provided that the increase in the carrying amount of the asset resulting from the reversal of the impairment loss shall not exceed the carrying amount of the asset after deducting depreciation or amortization if the impairment loss is not recognized.

(XVI) Accounts and notes payable

1. Accounts and notes payable are debts incurred for the purchase of raw materials, goods or services on credit and notes payable incurred either arising from business or not arising from business.
2. The Company measures the short-term accounts and notes payable without interest paid at the original invoice value, due to the little effect from discount.

(XVII) Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when its contractual obligations specified have been performed, canceled or due.

(XVIII) Offsetting of financial assets and liabilities

The Company may offset the financial assets and financial liabilities against each other and present them net in the balance sheet only when it has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amount of financial assets and liabilities, and intends to close on a net basis or realize assets and pay off liabilities at the same time.

(XIX) Liability provision

Provisions for liabilities (including warranties and provisions for liabilities arising from litigation) shall be recognized when the Company has a current legal or constructive obligation arising from a past event, and it is likely that the Company will have to discharge resources with economic benefit in the future to fulfill the obligation, the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. The provision for liabilities shall be measured by the best estimated present value of the expenditure required to fulfill the obligation at the balance sheet date, with a pre-tax discount rate which reflects the current market assessment of the time value of money and the specific risk of the liability. The amortization of the discount shall be recognized as interest expense. No provision for liabilities shall be recognized for future operating losses.

(XX) Employee benefits

1. Short-term employee benefits

   Short-term employee benefits shall be measured at the undiscounted amount expected to be paid and shall be recognized as expenses when the services are provided.

2. Pension

   (1) Defined contribution plans

   For a defined contribution plan, the amount of the pension fund to be contributed shall be recognized as the current pension cost on an accrual basis. Contributions paid in advance shall be recognized as assets to the extent refundable cash or reduced future payments.

   (2) Defined benefit plans

   A. Net obligations under defined benefit plans shall be calculated by discounting the amount of future benefits earned by the employee from the current or past services, and by present value of defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets at the balance sheet date. Net obligations under defined benefit plan shall be calculated on an annually basis by actuaries using the projected unit benefit method. The discount rate adopted shall be the market yield (at the balance sheet date) of government bonds in the same currency and period as the defined benefit plan at the balance sheet date.

B. The remeasurement amount generated by the defined benefit plan shall be recognized in other comprehensive income for the period in which it is incurred and expressed in retained earnings.

3. Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors

Employees' compensation and remuneration to directors shall be recognized as expenses and liabilities where there are legal or constructive obligations and the amounts can be reasonably estimated. If there is a difference between the actual amount distributed and the accrued amount resolved subsequently, it shall be treated as a change in accounting estimate. In addition, if employees' compensation is issued in stock, the number of shares shall be calculated based on the closing price of the day prior to the resolution of the Board of Directors.

(XXI) Income tax

1. Income tax expense includes current and deferred income taxes. Income tax shall be recognized in profit and loss, except that income tax related to items included in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity shall be separately included in other comprehensive income or directly included in equity.

2. The Company shall calculate the current income tax on the basis of the tax rates that are legislated or substantially legislated at the balance sheet date by the country in which the Company operates and generates its taxable income. Management shall evaluate on a regularly basis the status of income tax returns in respect of applicable income tax regulations and, where applicable, estimate income tax liabilities based on the taxes expected to be paid to tax authorities. The expense of income tax imposed on undistributed earnings under the Income Tax Act shall not be recognized according to the actual distribution of undistributed earnings until the next year of the year in which the surplus is generated after the earnings distribution plan is approved by the shareholders' meeting.

3. Deferred income tax shall be recognized on the basis of temporary differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts on the balance sheet, using the balance sheet method. Deferred tax is subject to the tax rate (and tax law) that is legislated or substantially legislated at the balance sheet date and is expected to apply at the time of realization of the relevant deferred tax asset or settlement of the deferred tax liability.

4. Deferred income tax assets shall be recognized to the extent that temporary differences are likely to be used to offset future taxable income, and the

unrecognized and recognized deferred income tax assets shall be reassessed on each balance sheet date.

5. The Company shall offset the current income tax assets and current income tax liabilities against each other only when it has the legal enforcement power to offset the recognized current income tax assets and liabilities against each other and intends to repay them on a net basis or realize assets and pay off liabilities at the same time. The Company shall offset the deferred income tax assets and liabilities against each other only when it has the legal enforcement power to offset the current income tax assets and the current income tax liabilities against each other, and the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are generated by the same taxpayer, or by different taxpayers, levied by the same tax authority, provided that each taxpayer intends to repay them on a net basis or realize assets and pay off liabilities at the same time.

6. Unused income tax credits transferred in later period arising from research and development expenditure shall be recognized as income tax assets to the extent that future tax income is likely to be available for the use of the unused income tax credit.

(XXII) Share capital

1. Common stock is classified as equity, and the incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new shares or stock options shall be included as price deduction in equity with the net amount after deduction of income tax.

2. When the Company repurchases its outstanding shares, it recognizes the consideration paid, including any directly attributable incremental costs, as a reduction of shareholders' equity on a net after-tax basis. When the repurchased shares are subsequently re-issued, the difference between the book value and the consideration received after deducting any directly attributable increment costs and income tax effects of the repurchased shares shall be recognized as an adjustment of shareholders' equity.

(XXIII) Dividend distribution

Cash dividends distributed to the Company's shareholders shall be recognized in the financial report when the dividends distribution are approved by resolution of the shareholders' meeting or by special resolution of the Board of Directors. Cash dividends distribution shall be recognized as liabilities, while stock dividends distributed to the shareholders of the Company shall be recognized as stock dividends to be distributed when the distribution is resolved at the Company's stockholders' meeting, and recognized as ordinary shares on the base date of issue of new shares.

(XXIV) Recognition of revenue

1. Merchandise sales

(1) The Company develops, manufactures and sells computer multimedia peripheral video converters, interface cards and other related products, and recognizes the sales revenue when the control of the products is transferred to the customer, that is, when the products are delivered to the customer, the customer has the discretion over the distribution and price of the products, and the Company has no outstanding performance obligations that may affect the customer's acceptance of the products. The delivery of products shall be deemed to have occurred only when the products are shipped to the designated location, the risk of obsolescence and loss has been transferred to the customer and the customer has accepted the products pursuant to the sales contract or there is objective evidence that all acceptance criteria have been met.

(2) The Company provides standard warranty for the products sold, shall be obligated to refund for product defects, and shall recognize liability provisions at the time of sales.

(3) Accounts receivable shall be recognized when the goods are delivered to the customer, since the Company has an unconditional right to the contract price from that point on and can collect consideration from the customer only after the lapse of time.

2. Acquisition costs of customer contracts

The incremental costs incurred by the Company in obtaining the customer contracts are expected to be recoverable. However, as the contract period is less than one year, such costs shall be recognized as expenses when incurred.

(XXV) Operating segments

Information about the Company's operating segments is reported in a manner consistent with internal management reports provided to principal operating decision maker. The principal operating decision maker is responsible for allocating resources to the operating segments and evaluating their performance. The principal operating decision maker of the Company is identified as the Board of Directors.

V. Major Sources of Uncertainty in Major Accounting Judgments, Estimates and Assumptions

At the time of the preparation of this financial report, management has used its judgment in determining the accounting policies to be adopted and has made accounting estimates and assumptions based on reasonable expectations concerning future events according to the current

conditions as at the balance sheet date. Significant accounting estimates and assumptions made that may differ from actual results will be continuously evaluated and adjusted taking into account historical experience and other factors. Such estimates and assumptions are subject to the risk of a material adjustment of the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the following fiscal year. Please refer to the following descriptions of the uncertainties in significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions:

(I) Significant judgments adopted for accounting policies

No such case.

(II) Significant accounting estimates and assumptions

No such case.

VI. Description of Material Accounting Items

(I) Cash and cash equivalents

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Cash on hand and working capital	$ 944	$ 1,532
Check deposits and current deposits	283,192	304,987
Time deposits	205,930	289,012
	$ 490,066	$ 595,531

1. The Company transacts with financial institutions of high credit quality, and transacts with a variety of financial institutions to diversify credit risk; therefore, the probability of counterparty's default is remote.
2. The Company has not pledged any cash and cash equivalents.

(II) Notes and accounts receivable

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Notes receivable	$ 3,247	$ -
Accounts receivable	$ 5,496	$ 13,554
Less: allowance for loss	(122)	(1,355)
	$ 5,374	$ 12,199

1. The aging analysis of accounts receivable and notes receivable is as follows:

	December 31, 2025		December 31, 2024
	Accounts receivable	Notes receivable	Accounts receivable
Not overdue	$ 4,104	$ 3,247	$ 12,952
Within 30 days	1,198	-	149
31-90 days	77	-	453
91-180 days	-	-	-
More than 181 days	117	-	-
	$ 5,496	$ 3,247	$ 13,554

The above aging analysis is based on the number of days overdue.

2. Balances of accounts receivable and notes receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 were generated by contracts with customer, and the balance of accounts receivable under contracts with customer as of January 1, 2024 was NT$10,194.

3. Without regard to collateral held or other credit enhancements, the maximum exposure amount representing most the credit risk of the Company's notes receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is NT$3,247 and NT$0, respectively, and the maximum exposure amount representing most the credit risk of the Company's accounts receivable as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is NT$5,374 and NT$12,199, respectively.

4. Please refer to Note XII (II) for information on the credit risks.

(III) Transfer of financial assets

Transferred financial assets derecognized as a whole

The Company entered into an account receivable factoring agreement with Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd., Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd., EnTie Commercial Bank, Ltd., and CTBC Bank Co., Ltd. On July 1, 2025, September 17, 2025, September 19, 2025, and December 31, 2025, respectively. The Company is contractually free from the risk of non-collection of such transferred receivables and is only liable for losses arising from commercial disputes, and the Company has no ongoing involvement in such transferred receivables. Therefore, the Company derecognizes such factoring accounts receivable. The relevant information regarding those outstanding accounts receivable is as follows:

December 31, 2025					
Factoring object	Amount of factoring accounts receivable	Derecognition amount	Prepaid amount	The amount that can still be prepaid	Interest rate range for prepaid amounts
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 6,892	$ 6,892	$ -	$ -	N/A
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	13,587	13,587	-	-	N/A
EnTie Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	176,678	176,678	-	-	N/A
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	25	25	-	-	N/A
	$ 197,182	$ 197,182	$ -	$ -	

December 31, 2024					
Factoring object	Amount of factoring accounts receivable	Derecognition amount	Prepaid amount	The amount that can still be prepaid	Interest rate range for prepaid amounts
Taipei Fubon Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	$ 9,978	$ 9,978	$ -	$ -	N/A
CTBC Bank Co., Ltd.	11,321	11,321	-	-	N/A
EnTie Commercial Bank Co., Ltd.	114,466	114,466	-	-	N/A
Cathay United Bank Co., Ltd.	7	7	-	-	N/A
	$ 135,772	$ 135,772	$ -	$ -	

The foregoing derecognition amounts are unadvanced and presented as "other receivables". The Company transacts its factoring accounts receivable with financial institutions of high credit quality, and transacts with a variety of financial institutions to diversify credit risk; therefore, the probability of counterparty's default is remote.

(IV) Other receivables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Unadvanced proceeds from accounts receivable factoring	$ 197,182	$ 135,772
Business tax refund receivable	2,860	4,095
Interest receivable	283	283
Other	40	-
	$ 200,365	$ 140,150

(V) Inventory

	December 31, 2025		
	Costs	Loss allowance for falling price	Carrying amount
Raw material	$ 382,467	($ 22,734)	$ 359,733
Work in process	197,277	(30,063)	167,214
Finished products	2,122	(731)	1,391
Total	$ 581,866	($ 53,528)	$ 528,338

	December 31, 2024		
	Costs	Loss allowance for falling price	Carrying amount
Raw material	$ 364,993	($ 22,836)	$ 342,157
Work in process	91,492	(22,380)	69,112
Finished products	2,519	(684)	1,835
Total	$ 459,004	($ 45,900)	$ 413,104

Inventory cost recognized as expense and loss in the current period:

	2025	2024
Cost of inventory sold	$ 846,228	$ 583,890
Loss from falling price	7,628	1,911
Loss from scrap	4,477	-
Provision for (reversal of) warranty liabilities	7,806	(2,885)
	$ 866,139	$ 582,916

(VI) Property, plant and equipment

	2025			
	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
January 1				
Costs	$ 7,451	$ 5,276	$ 9,544	$ 22,271
Accumulated depreciation	(4,985)	(4,607)	(6,967)	(16,559)
	$ 2,466	$ 669	$ 2,577	$ 5,712
January 1	$ 2,466	$ 669	$ 2,577	$ 5,712
Additions	1,344	-	9,335	10,679
Disposal cost	(2,306)	-	(5,706)	(8,012)
Accumulated depreciation disposed of	2,306	-	5,706	8,012
Depreciation expense	(1,300)	(349)	(2,204)	(3,853)
December 31	$ 2,510	$ 320	$ 9,708	$ 12,538
December 31				
Costs	$ 6,489	$ 5,276	$ 13,173	$ 24,938
Accumulated depreciation	(3,979)	(4,956)	(3,465)	(12,400)
	$ 2,510	$ 320	$ 9,708	$ 12,538

	2024			
	Machinery equipment	Transportation equipment	Office equipment	Total
January 1				
Costs	$ 7,091	$ 5,276	$ 9,915	$ 22,282
Accumulated depreciation	(3,908)	(4,257)	(6,539)	(14,704)
	$ 3,183	$ 1,019	$ 3,376	$ 7,578
January 1	$ 3,183	$ 1,019	$ 3,376	$ 7,578
Additions	778	-	1,188	1,966
Disposal cost	(418)	-	(1,559)	(1,977)
Accumulated depreciation disposed of	418	-	1,559	1,977
Depreciation expense	(1,495)	(350)	(1,987)	(3,832)
December 31	$ 2,466	$ 669	$ 2,577	$ 5,712
December 31				
Costs	$ 7,451	$ 5,276	$ 9,544	$ 22,271
Accumulated depreciation	(4,985)	(4,607)	(6,967)	(16,559)
	$ 2,466	$ 669	$ 2,577	$ 5,712

The real property, plant and equipment of the Company have not been provided as guarantee.

(VII) Leasing transaction - lessee

1. The underlying assets leased by the Company are buildings, with a general lease term between 1 and 2 years. The lease agreements are negotiated individually and contain a variety of terms and conditions. There are no restrictions other than that the leased assets may not be used as guaranteed for loan.

2. Information on the carrying amount and recognized depreciation expenses of the right-of-use assets is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
	Carrying amount	Carrying amount
Buildings	$ 36,321	$ 20,860

	2025	2024
	Depreciation expense	Depreciation expense
Buildings	$ 20,779	$ 15,609

3. The increase of the Company's right-of-use assets for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is NT$43,325 and NT$20,231, respectively.

4. Information on the profit and loss relating to the lease contract is as follows:

	2025	2024
Items affecting current profit and loss		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	$ 589	$ 432
Expenses attributable to short-term lease contract	507	352
Profit from lease modification	(134)	-

5. The total lease cash outflow of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 is NT$21,548 and NT$16,305, respectively.

(VIII) Lease transactions - lessor

1. The underlying assets rented out by the Company include land and buildings, with a general lease term between 1 and 9 years. Lease agreements are negotiated individually and contain a variety of terms and conditions. In order to preserve the use of the leased assets, the lessee is usually required not to use the leased assets as guarantee for loan or to provide salvage value guarantee.

2. For the rental income recognized by the Company under the operating lease agreement for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024, please refer to Note VI(IX), on which there is no variable lease payment.

3. The maturity date analysis of the lease payment made by the Company under operating lease is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
2025	$ -	$ 11,932
2026	11,118	11,119
2027	10,158	10,158
2028	10,158	10,158
2029	10,158	10,158
2030	10,158	10,158
After 2031	2,539	2,539
	$ 54,289	$ 66,222

(IX) Investment Property

	2025		
	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
January 1			
Costs	$ 1,100,263	$ 23,653	$ 1,123,916
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,208)	(23,208)
	$ 1,100,263	$ 445	$ 1,100,708
January 1	$ 1,100,263	$ 445	$ 1,100,708
Depreciation expense	-	(112)	(112)
December 31	$ 1,100,263	$ 333	$ 1,100,596
December 31			
Costs	$ 1,100,263	$ 23,653	$ 1,123,916
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,320)	(23,320)
	$ 1,100,263	$ 333	$ 1,100,596

	2024		
	Land	Buildings and structures	Total
January 1			
Costs	$ 1,100,263	$ 23,653	$ 1,123,916
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,061)	(23,061)
	$ 1,100,263	$ 592	$ 1,100,855
January 1	$ 1,100,263	$ 592	$ 1,100,855
Depreciation expense	-	(147)	(147)
December 31	$ 1,100,263	$ 445	$ 1,100,708
December 31			
Costs	$ 1,100,263	$ 23,653	$ 1,123,916
Accumulated depreciation	-	(23,208)	(23,208)
	$ 1,100,263	$ 445	$ 1,100,708

1. Rental income and direct operating expenses of investment properties:

	2025	2024

Rental income from investment properties (Note)	$ 11,969	$ 11,957
Direct operating expenses incurred in investment properties with rental income in the current period	$ 1,648	$ 1,689

Note: Accounted for "Other income".

2. The fair value of the investment properties held by the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is NT$1,318,716 and NT$1,208,690, respectively. The fair value is based on the evaluation of the transaction prices of similar properties in the vicinity of the related assets and belongs to the third level fair value.

3. The Company's investment properties are not provided as collateral.

(X) Other payables

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Wages payable	$ 82,919	$ 81,073
Remuneration payable to directors	5,161	6,345
Remuneration payable to employees	5,161	6,345
Commission payable	877	877
Other expense payables	5,195	4,507
	$ 99,313	$ 99,147

(XI) Pension

1. (1) In accordance with the provisions of the Labor Standards Act, the Company has formulated a retirement plan with defined benefits, which applies to the seniority of all regular employees prior to the implementation of the Labor Pension Act on July 1, 2005, and to the subsequent seniority of employees who choose to continue to apply the Labor standards Act after the implementation of the Labor Pension Act. If an employee is eligible for retirement, the pension payment shall be based on his/her seniority and the average salary of the six months prior to his/her retirement. Two bases will be given for each year of service up to 15 years (inclusive), and one base will be given for each year of service exceeding 15 years, subject to a maximum of 45 accumulated bases. The Company allocates 2% of the total salary per month to the retirement fund,

which is deposited in a special account at the Bank of Taiwan in the name of the Supervisory Committee of Labor Retirement Reserve. In addition, before the end of each fiscal year, the Company shall estimate the balance of the special account for the retirement reserve fund for the employees referred to in the preceding paragraph. If the balance is insufficient to cover the estimated pension amount of the employees eligible for retirement in the following year, the Company will allocate the balance in a lump sum before the end of March next year.

(2) The amounts recorded in the balance sheet are as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation	($ 46,275)	($ 46,390)
Fair value of plan assets	64,315	56,631
Net defined benefit assets	$ 18,040	$ 10,241

(3) Changes in net defined benefit assets are as follows:

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
2025			
Balance as of January 1	($ 46,390)	$ 56,631	$ 10,241
Current service cost	(303)	-	(303)
Interest (expenses) income	(696)	849	153
	(47,389)	57,480	10,091
Remeasurements:			
Changes in financial assumptions impact	1,114	3,835	4,949
Pension contribution	-	3,000	3,000
Balance as of December 31	($ 46,275)	$ 64,315	$ 18,040

	Present value of defined benefit obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Net defined benefit assets
2024			
Balance as of January 1	($ 46,192)	$ 48,879	$ 2,687
Current service cost	(306)	-	(306)
Interest (expenses) income	(554)	586	32
	(47,052)	49,465	2,413
Remeasurements:			
Changes in financial assumptions impact	662	4,166	4,828
Pension contribution	-	3,000	3,000
Balance as of December 31	($ 46,390)	$ 56,631	$ 10,241

(4) The fund assets of the defined benefit retirement plan of the Company are entrusted and operated by the Bank of Taiwan within the proportion and amount of the entrusted operation items determined in the annual investment and utilization plan of this fund year in accordance with items in Article VI of Regulations for Revenues, Expenditures, Safeguard and Utilization of the Labor Retirement Fund (Depositing in financial institutions at home and abroad, investing in listed, OTC or private equity securities and investing in securitized merchandise of domestic and foreign real estate, etc.), and relevant application is supervised by Labor Funds Supervisory Committee. The minimum income of the annual account distribution from the use of the funds shall not be less than the income calculated at the interest rate of two year term deposits of local banks, or, if there is any deficiency, it shall be supplemented by the State Treasury after being approved by the Regulator. Since the Company has no right to participate in the operation and management of the Fund, it is unable to disclose the classification of the fair value of the plan assets in accordance with Paragraph 142 of IAS 19. For the fair value of the Fund's total assets constituted on December 31, 2025 and 2024, p lease refer to the annual utilization report on labor retirement fund announced by the government.

(5) The actuarial assumptions relating to the pensions are summarized as follows:

	2025	2024
Discount Rate	1.30%	1.50%
Future salary increase rate	2.50%	2.50%

Assumptions for future mortality are estimated on the basis of the 6th Experience Life Table of the Life Insurance Industry.

The present value of defined benefit obligations affected by changes in major actuarial assumptions adopted is analyzed as follows:

	Discount Rate		Future salary increase rate	
	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%	Increase by 0.25%	Decrease by 0.25%
December 31, 2025				
Impact on the present value of defined welfare obligations	($ 342)	$ 348	$ 229	($ 227)
December 31, 2024				
Impact on the present value of defined welfare obligations	($ 419)	$ 426	$ 307	($ 303)

The sensitivity analysis described above is to analyze the effects of single assumption change based on under the circumstances that other assumptions remain unchanged. In practice, many changes of assumptions may be linked. Sensitivity analysis is consistent with the methodology used to calculate the net pension liabilities of the balance sheet.

The methodology and assumptions used to prepare the sensitivity analysis in this period are the same as those of the previous period.

(6) The Company's projected contribution to the retirement plan for 2026 is NT$149.

(7) As of December 31, 2025, the weighted average duration of the retirement plan is 3 years. The maturity analysis of pension payments is as follows:

Next 1 year	$ 17,217
Next 2 to 5 years	22,622
Next 6 years or more	4,393
	$ 44,232

2. (1) Since July 1, 2005, the Company has established a defined contribution retirement plan for employees of Taiwan nationality in accordance with the Labor Pension Act. The Company contributes 6% of the monthly salary as labor pension funds to individual labor pension accounts at the Bureau of Labor Insurance, Ministry of Labor for employees every month in respect of the

employee's choice to apply the labor pension system stipulated in the Labor Pension Act. The employee's pension shall be paid by monthly or in a lump sum based on his/her special pension account and accumulated income.

(2) The pension costs recognized by the Company under the foregoing pension plan for the years ended December 31, 2025 and 2024 are NT$8,690 and NT$7,887, respectively.

(XII) Liability provision

	Repair and warranty	Litigation compensation	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2025	$ 57,347	$ 1,852	$ 59,199
Increase in provision for liabilities during the current period	7,806	-	7,806
Balance as of December 31, 2025	$ 65,153	$ 1,852	$ 67,005

	Repair and warranty	Litigation compensation	Total
Balance as of January 1, 2024	$ 60,232	$ 1,852	$ 62,084
Reversal in provision for liabilities during the current period	(2,885)	-	(2,885)
Balance as of December 31, 2024	$ 57,347	$ 1,852	$ 59,199

The analysis of liability provision is as follows:

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024
Current	$ 23,352	$ 20,776
Non-current	$ 43,653	$ 38,423

1. Repair and warranty

The provision for liabilities of repair and warranty of the Company's are mainly related to the sales of computer multimedia peripheral video converters and interface cards, etc., and are estimated based on the historical repair and warranty information of such products. The Company expects that such liability provision will occur over the next three years.

2. Litigation compensation

In a patent infringement dispute with Societa Italiana per lo Sviluppo Dell 'Elettronica S.P.A, the German court ruled on January 9, 2013 that the Company had infringed the German Patent No. EP402973 of Sisvel, and the Company shall: (1) bear the court fees of the second instance; (2) bear the reasonable legal fees of Sisvel; (3) indemnify Sisvel for any loss incurred as a result of the infringement. The calculation of actual damages shall be based on royalty, and the actual sales figures of the Company shall be used as the basis for royalty calculation. Since the whole case has been concluded, the Company has made a liability provision of NT$1,852 according to the judgment.

(XIII) Share capital

1. The authorized capital of the Company is NT$800,000, which is divided into 80,000 shares with a face value of NT$10 per share. As of December 31, 2025, the paid-in capital is NT$397,569. The payments of all shares issued by the Company have been received.

2. A reconciliation of the number of outstanding shares of the Company's common stock at the beginning and end of the period is as follows (Unit: thousand shares)

	2025	2024
January 1 (i.e. December 31)	39,757	39,757

3. Treasury shares

(1) The reasons for the recovery of shares and the number:

		December 31, 2024	
Name of the holding company	Reasons for recovery	Held at the end of the Period	Carrying amount
The Company	Shares transferred to employees	599,000	$ 38,296

(2) On May 5, 2025, the Board of Directors resolved to cancel treasury shares. The capital reduction amounted to NT$5,990, with 599 thousand shares retired, representing a 1.48% capital reduction ratio. The effective date of the capital reduction is May 22, 2025.

(3) It is stipulated by the Securities and Exchange Act that the proportion of the number of shares repurchased by a company shall not exceed 10% of the total number of shares issued by such company, and the total amount of shares repurchased shall not exceed the retained earnings plus the premium of issued shares and the realized capital reserve.

(4) The treasury shares held by the Company shall not be pledged in accordance with the Securities and Exchange Act, and no shareholders are entitled to their rights until the shares have been transferred.

(5) In accordance with the provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, shares repurchased for the purpose of transferring shares to employees shall be transferred within five years from the date of repurchase. If the shares are not transferred within the time limit, the Company shall be deemed to have not issued shares, and shall go through the alteration registration to cancel the shares. For the purpose of maintaining the Company's credit and shareholders' equity, the Company shall go through the alteration registration and cancellation of shares within six months from the date of repurchase.

(XIV) Capital surplus

In accordance with the Company Act, the surplus from the issuance of shares in excess of par value and the capital reserves from the receipt of donations shall be used to cover losses, and shall be distributed as new shares or distributed in cash to shareholders according to their original shareholding ratio when the Company has no accumulated losses. In addition, in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Securities and Exchange Act, when the foregoing capital reserve is appropriated to capital, the total amount shall not exceed 10% of the paid-in capital each year. The Company shall not appropriate capital reserve to capital if the loss is still not covered after appropriating capital surplus to capital deficiency.

(XV) Retained earnings

1. In accordance with the Articles of Incorporation, if there is earnings in the annual total account, in addition to paying all taxes in accordance with the law, the earnings shall be used to make up the loss of the previous year first, and 10% shall be set aside as the legal surplus reserve. If there is surplus, it shall be retained or distributed according to the resolution of the shareholders' meeting. When the surplus is distributed by cash dividends, the Company shall authorize the Board of Directors to adopt a special resolution and report to the shareholders' meeting in accordance with laws and regulations.

2. The Company's dividend policy is as follows: At the end of each fiscal year, the Company's Board of Directors shall make a proposal for the earnings distribution or loss recovery plan, and dividends shall be distributed in the form of cash dividends in part or in whole, of which stock dividends shall not exceed 90% of the dividends distributed for the current fiscal year.

3. The legal surplus reserve shall be exclusively used to cover accumulated deficit, to issue new shares or distribute cash to shareholders in proportion to their original

shareholding ratio, provided that legal surplus reserve used for the issue of new shares or cash distributed to shareholders shall be limited to the portion in excess of 25% of the paid-in capital.

4. When distributing the earnings, in accordance with the regulations, the Company shall set aside special surplus reserve from the debit balance of other equity items at the balance sheet date in the current year. When the debit balance on other equity items is reversed subsequently, the reversed amount could be included in the distributable earnings.

5. The resolution on earnings distribution for 2024 resolved by the shareholders' meeting on June 11, 2025 and the resolution on earnings distribution for 2023 resolved by at shareholders' meeting on June 13, 2024 are as follows:

	2024		2023	
	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NT$)	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 28,827		$ 19,669	
Cash Dividends	159,028	$ 4.0	139,150	$ 3.5
	$ 187,855		$ 158,819	

6. The Surplus Earnings Distribution Plan in 2025 of the Company, as proposed by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026, is as follows:

	2025	
	Amount	Dividends Per Share (NT$)
Legal reserve	$ 18,989	
Cash dividends	159,028	$ 4.0
	$ 178,017	

The distribution proposal of surplus earnings in 2025 mentioned above has not been resolved by the shareholders' meeting as of March 9, 2026.

(XVI) Operating revenue

	2025	2024
Income from contracts with customers	$ 1,467,947	$ 1,194,219

1. Disaggregation of income from contracts with customers

The income of the Company is derived from the rendering of goods that are transferred at a certain point and can be broken down by the following main product lines:

	2025	2024
Sales income		
Computer multimedia peripheral video Converters and interface cards, etc.	$ 1,465,016	$ 1,191,735
Other	2,931	2,484
Total	$ 1,467,947	$ 1,194,219

2. Contract liabilities

	December 31, 2025	December 31, 2024	January 1, 2024
Contract liabilities:			
Contract liabilities - advances on sales	$ 32,919	$ 23,112	$ 20,506

3. Contract liabilities at the beginning of period recognized as income in the current period

	2025	2024
The beginning balance of contract liabilities is recognized as income in the current period	$ 12,731	$ 8,828

(XVII) Interest income

	2025	2024
Interest on bank deposits	$ 6,279	$ 6,808

(XVIII) Other income

	2025	2024
Rental income	$ 11,969	$ 11,957
Other income - others	6,794	15,748
	$ 18,763	$ 27,705

(XIX) Other gains and losses

	2025	2024
Foreign exchange gains	$ 2,102	$ 15,319
Profit from lease modification	134	-
Other losses	(91)	(222)
	$ 2,145	$ 15,097

(XX) Additional information on the nature of expense

	2025	2024
Employee benefit expenses	$ 263,776	$ 258,104
Depreciation expenses of right-of-use assets	20,779	15,609
Depreciation expenses of real property, plant and equipment	3,853	3,832
Depreciation expenses of investment properties - buildings and structures	112	147
Amortization expense of intangible assets	6,100	4,420
	$ 294,620	$ 282,112

(XXI) Employee benefit expenses

	2025	2024
Salary expenses	$ 228,404	$ 223,346
Labor and health insurance expenses	16,631	15,596
Pension expenses	8,840	8,161
Other employment costs	9,901	11,001
	$ 263,776	$ 258,104

1. Following the Company's Articles of Incorporation, the Company shall contribute no less than 2% of the employees' remuneration and no more than 2% of the directors' remuneration to the Company if there is any remaining balance after deducting accumulated losses based on the Company's profitability for the year. At least 10 percent of the employee remuneration amount mentioned in the preceding provision shall be allocated to grassroots employees.

2. For the years ended December 31, 2025, and 2024, the estimated remuneration of the Company for employees was NT$5,161 and NT$6,345, respectively, and the estimated remuneration for directors and supervisors was NT$5,161 and NT$6,345, respectively. The amounts mentioned above were recorded as salary expenses.

   The amounts are estimated at 2% based on the profits for the year 2025.

   The Company's compensation for employees and remuneration to directors resolved by the Board of Directors for 2024 is both NT$6,345, is consistent with the amounts recognized in the financial report of 2024, and is both paid in cash.

   Information on remuneration for employees and directors approved by the Board of Directors of the Company is available at the Market Observation Post System.

(XXII) Income tax

1. Income tax expense

   (1) Components of income tax expense

	2025	2024
Current tax:		
Income tax incurred in current period	$ 58,282	$ 56,278
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	5,021	1,894
Overvaluation of income tax in previous years	(25,130)	(42,675)
Total income tax in the period	38,173	15,497
Deferred income tax:		
Initial generation and reversal of temporary differences	(8,689)	4,628
Total deferred income tax	(8,689)	4,628
Income tax expense	$ 29,484	$ 20,125

   (2) Income tax related to other comprehensive income:

	2025	2024
Remeasurements of defined benefit	($ 990)	($ 966)

2. Relationship between income tax expense and accounting profit

	2025	2024
Income tax of profit before tax calculated at the statutory tax rate	$ 49,544	$ 60,906
Nondeductible expenses under tax laws	49	-
Overvaluation of income tax in previous years	(25,130)	(42,675)
Additional income tax on unappropriated earnings	5,021	1,894
Income tax expense	$ 29,484	$ 20,125

3. The amounts of deferred income tax assets or liabilities arising from temporary differences are as follows:

	2025			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
─ Deferred income tax assets:				
Doubtful debt expenses	$ 243	($ 236)	$ -	$ 7
Inventory price loss	9,179	1,527	-	10,706
Unrealized exchange losses	-	3,847	-	3,847
Unrealized repair costs	11,472	1,559	-	13,031
Unused vacation bonus	125	49	-	174
Sub-total	$ 21,019	$ 6,746	$ -	$ 27,765
─ Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	($ 2,513)	$ 2,513	$ -	$ -
Pension	(2,048)	(570)	(990)	(3,608)
Sub-total	($ 4,561)	$ 1,943	($ 990)	($ 3,608)
Total	$ 16,458	$ 8,689	($ 990)	$ 24,157

	2024			
	January 1	Recognized in profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive net income	December 31
Temporary differences:				
－Deferred income tax assets:				
Doubtful debt expenses	$ 183	$ 60	$ -	$ 243
Inventory price loss	8,797	382	-	9,179
Unrealized exchange losses	1,454	(1,454)	-	-
Unrealized repair costs	12,049	(577)	-	11,472
Unused vacation bonus	107	18	-	125
Sub-total	$ 22,590	($ 1,571)	$ -	$ 21,019
－Deferred income tax liabilities:				
Unrealized exchange gain	$ -	($ 2,513)	$ -	($ 2,513)
Pension	(538)	(544)	(966)	(2,048)
Sub-total	($ 538)	($ 3,057)	($ 966)	($ 4,561)
Total	$ 22,052	($ 4,628)	($ 966)	$ 16,458

4. The Company's profit-seeking enterprise income tax has been approved by the tax collection authority to the year 2023.

(XXIII) Earnings per share (in New Taiwan dollars)

	2025		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	$ 218,234	39,757	$ 5.49
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	$ 218,234	39,757	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares			
Employees' compensation	-	37	
Impact of net current profit attributable to common shareholders plus potential common stocks	$ 218,234	39,794	$ 5.48

	2024		
	After-tax amount	Weighted average number of outstanding shares (thousand shares)	Earnings per share (NT$)
Basic earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	$ 284,412	39,757	$ 7.15
Diluted earnings per share			
Net profit attributable to common shareholders in the current period	$ 284,412	39,757	
Effect of potentially dilutive common shares			
Employees' compensation	-	37	
Impact of net current profit attributable to common shareholders plus potential common stocks	$ 284,412	39,794	$ 7.15

(XXIV) Supplementary information on cash flow

Investment activities involving only partial cash payments:

	2025	2024
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	$ 10,679	$ 1,966
Less: Equipment payables at the end of the period (recorded as notes payable)	(1,600)	-
Cash paid during the period	$ 9,079	$ 1,966

(XXV) Changes in liabilities generated from financing activities

	2025	2024
	Lease liabilities	Lease liabilities
January 1	$ 21,024	$ 16,314
Changes in cash flow from financing	(20,452)	(15,521)
Other non-cash changes	36,106	20,231
December 31	$ 36,678	$ 21,024

VII. Related Party Transactions

Information of remuneration to the main management

	2025	2024
Short-term employee benefits	$ 31,217	$ 38,528
Post-employment benefits	3,000	3,000
Total	$ 34,217	$ 41,528

VIII. Pledged Assets

The Company's assets provided as guarantee are as follows:

Asset item	Book value December 31, 2025	Book value December 31, 2024	Guarantee purpose
Investment properties - land	$ 21,520	$ 21,520	Guarantee of borrowing limit
Investment properties - buildings and structures	333	445	Guarantee of borrowing limit
	$ 21,853	$ 21,965	

IX. Material Contingent Liabilities and Unrecognized Contractual Commitments

None.

X. Losses due to Major Disasters

None.

XI. Significant Subsequent Events

For the surplus earnings distribution plan for 2025 proposed by the Board of Directors on March 9, 2026, please refer to Note VI (XV) for details.

XII. Other

(I) Capital management

The capital management of the Company aims to ensure the Company's ability as a going concern, so as to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital, and provide returns to shareholders. In order to maintain or restructure its capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt. The Company uses a debt-to-capital ratio to monitor its capital, which is calculated by dividing the total liabilities of the balance sheet by the total liabilities and equity.

The Company’s strategy in 2025 remains the same as that in 2024, with a commitment to maintain a debt ratio below 40%-45%. The debt ratio of the Company as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 is 18% and 17%, respectively.

(II) Financial instruments

1. Categories of financial instruments

As of December 31, 2024 and 2023, the carrying amounts of financial assets (including cash and cash equivalents, notes payable, accounts payable, other receivables and refundable deposits) classified as measured at amortized cost under IFRS 9 by the Company are NT$705,156 and NT$752,699 respectively, the carrying amounts of financial liabilities (including notes payable, accounts payable, other payables and guarantee deposits) classified as measured at amortized cost are NT$246,617 and NT$244,076, respectively, and the carrying amounts of lease liabilities are NT$36,678 and NT$21,024 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively.

2. Risk Management Policy

(1) The Company's daily operations are subject to a number of financial risks, including market risks (including exchange rate risks and interest rate risks), credit risks and liquidity risks. The Company adopts a comprehensive risk management and control system to clearly identify, measure and control the risks described, seeking to mitigate the potential adverse impact on the Company's financial position and performance.

(2) Risk management shall be carried out by the Finance and Accounting Department of the Company in accordance with the policies approved by the Board of Directors. The Finance and Accounting Department of the Company is responsible for identifying, assessing and mitigating financial risks through close cooperation with the Company's internal operating units. The Board of Directors has established written principles for overall risk management and written policies on specific areas and issues, such as exchange rate risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, the use of derivative and non-derivative financial instruments, and the investment of surplus working capital.

3. The nature and extent of the material financial risk

(1) Market risks

Exchange rate risk

A. The Company is engaged in the business involved in several non-functional currencies (the functional currency of the Company is new Taiwan dollar), which are subject to exchange rate fluctuations. Information on assets and liabilities in foreign currency that are significantly affected by exchange rate fluctuations is as follows:

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	December 31, 2025 Foreign currency (NT$ thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT$)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	$ 10,432	31.43	$ 327,878
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	$ 1,488	31.43	$ 46,768

(Foreign currency: functional currency)	December 31, 2024 Foreign currency (NT$ thousand)	Exchange rate	Carrying amount (NT$)
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	$ 9,197	32.79	$ 301,570
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	$ 1,893	32.79	$ 62,071

B. The aggregate amount of total conversion losses and gains (realized and unrealized) recognized by the Company for the years 2025 and 2024 for the monetary items, which have been materially affected by exchange rate fluctuations, is NT$2,102 and NT$15,319, respectively.

C. The impacts on foreign currency market risks of the Company due to material exchange rate fluctuations are analyzed as follows:

	2025		
	Sensitivity analysis		
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Range of changes	Impacts on profit and loss	Impacts on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	1%	$ 2,623	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	1%	$ 374	$ -

	2024		
	Sensitivity analysis		
(Foreign currency: functional currency)	Range of changes	Impacts on profit and loss	Impacts on other comprehensive income
Financial assets			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	1%	$ 2,413	$ -
Financial liabilities			
Monetary items			
USD: NTD	1%	$ 497	$ -

Cash flow and interest rate risks with fair value

A. The main interest-bearing assets of the Company are cash (presented as "cash and cash equivalents"). As all the maturity dates are less than 12 months, there is no material risk of interest rate changes affecting the cash flow.

B. The Company does not use any financial instruments to hedge its interest rate risk.

(2) Credit risk

A. The credit risk of the Company is the risk of financial loss of the Company due to the failure of a customer or a counterparty of a financial instrument to fulfill its contractual obligations, which is mainly caused by the inability of the counterparty to repay the cash flow of accounts receivable payable on the terms of collection.

B. The Company establishes credit risk management from a corporate perspective. In accordance with the stated internal credit policy, each of the Company's operating units shall carry out the management and credit risk analysis of each new customer before establishing the payment and delivery terms and conditions with such customer. Internal risk control is to assess the credit quality of customers by taking into account their financial position, historical experience, and other factors.

The Company adopts IFRS 9 to provide the following assumptions as a basis for judging whether the credit risk of a financial instrument has increased significantly since the initial recognition:

C. When the contract payment is overdue for more than 90 days according to the agreed terms, it is deemed that the credit risk of a financial asset has increased significantly since the initial recognition.

D. The Company adopts IFRS 9 to provide assumptions that if the contract payment is overdue for more than 180 days according to the agreed terms, it is deemed to have breached the contract.

E. The Company groups the accounts receivable from customers according to the characteristics of customer ratings and customer types and adopts a simplified approach to estimate the expected credit losses based on a provision matrix.

F. The Company adjusts the loss rate based on historical and current information for a specific period by taking into account the forward-looking considerations for the future to estimate the allowance for losses on accounts receivable. The reserve matrices as of December 31, 2025 and 2024 are as follows:

	Not overdue	1 - 90 days overdue	
December 31, 2025			
Expected loss rate	0.06%	0.06%	
Total book value	$ 7,351	$ 1,275	
Allowance for loss	4	1	
	91-180 days overdue	More than 181 days overdue	Total
December 31, 2025			
Expected loss rate	75.11%	100%	
Total book value	$ -	$ 117	$ 8,743
Allowance for loss	-	117	122

	Not overdue	1 - 90 days overdue	
December 31, 2024			
Expected loss rate	7.5%	7.5%	
Total book value	$ 12,952	$ 602	
Allowance for loss	1,310	45	
	91-180 days overdue	More than 181 days overdue	Total
December 31, 2024			
Expected loss rate	67.84%	100%	
Total book value	$ -	$ -	$ 13,554
Allowance for loss	-	-	1,355

G. The statement of changes in allowance loss of the Company's accounts receivable adopting simplified approach is as follows:

	2025
	Accounts receivable
January 1	$ 1,355
Reversal of impairment loss	(1,233)
December 31	$ 122

	2024
	Accounts receivable
January 1	$ 1,019
Provision for the current period	336
December 31	$ 1,355

(3) Liquidity risk

A. The Company's Finance Department monitors the Company's working capital requirements to ensure that adequate funds are available to meet operational requirements.

B. The Company invests the remaining funds in interest-bearing demand deposits and time deposits (presented as "cash and contractual cash"). The instrument chosen by the Company has an appropriate maturity date or sufficient liquidity. The Company held the monetary market positions of NT$489,122 and NT$593,999 as of December 31, 2025 and 2024, respectively, which are expected to generate immediate cash flows to manage liquidity risk.

C. The Company's non-derivative financial liabilities and derivative financial liabilities settled on a net or gross basis are grouped according to their respective maturity dates, which are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date; while derivative financial liabilities are analyzed based on the remaining period from the balance sheet date to the expected maturity date.

The amounts of contractual cash flows disclosed in the following table are undiscounted amounts for financial liabilities with maturities of more than one year.

December 31, 2025	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 22,275	$ 15,273	$ -	$ -

December 31, 2024	Within 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 5 years	Over 5 years
Non-derivative financial liabilities:				
Lease liabilities	$ 16,517	$ 4,965	$ -	$ -

In addition to the aforementioned points, it should be noted that the Company's non-derivative financial assets and liabilities are all due within one year. It is not anticipated that the timing of cash flows, as analyzed at maturity, will be materially earlier or that the actual amounts will be materially different.

(III) Information on fair value

1. Please refer to Note VI, (IX) for the details of fair value of investment properties measured at costs.
2. The carrying amounts of financial instruments not measured at fair value, including cash and cash equivalents, notes receivable, accounts receivable, other receivables, notes payable, accounts payable and other payables, are a reasonable approximation of their fair values.

(IV) Other matters

none

XIII. Separately Disclosed Items

(I) Information on significant transactions

1. Lending of funds to others: None.
2. Endorsement/guarantee provided for others: None.
3. Significant marketable securities held at the end of year (excluding investments in subsidiaries, associates, and joint ventures): None.
4. Purchases or sales to related parties of at least NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.

5. Accounts receivable from related parties equal to or in excess of NT$100 million or 20% of paid-in capital: None.

6. Business relationships and significant transactions between the parent and subsidiaries: None.

(II) Information on investees

None.

(III) Information on investments in mainland China

None.

XIV. Segment Information

(I) General information

The Company operates in a single industry and has been identified as a single reporting segment by the operating decision maker, the Board of Directors, who evaluates performance of and allocates resources to the Company as a whole.

(II) Segment information

1. The Company's operating segment profit and loss is measured at the pre-tax operating profit and loss and is used as a basis for performance evaluation. The accounting policies and estimates of the operating segment is the same as the summary of significant accounting policies and significant accounting estimates and assumptions set forth in Note IV and Note V.

2. The financial information presented to key operating decision makers is the same as and with the same measurement method as that in the consolidated income statement.

(III) Product and service specific information

The main business of the Company is the sales of TV cards, digital signal processors and other computer multimedia peripheral interface cards. Because it is a single product, there is no need to disclose the application of its product specific information.

(IV) Region specific information

The region-specific information of the Company in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Region	2025 Revenue	2025 Non-current assets	2024 Revenue	2024 Non-current assets
Asia	$ 344,000	$ -	$ 282,696	$ -
America	845,598	-	644,975	-
Europe	104,828	-	112,631	-
Taiwan	172,272	1,183,199	153,050	1,154,313
Other	1,249	-	867	-
	$ 1,467,947	$ 1,183,199	$ 1,194,219	$ 1,154,313

(V) Important client information

Important client information of the Company in 2025 and 2024 is as follows:

Client Name	2025	2024
Company A	$ 771,322	$ 565,154

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Cash and Cash Equivalents

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Abstract	Amount	
Cash on hand		$	904
Petty cash			40
Check deposits			1,124
Current deposits			
NT$			178,605
US$	USD 3,292; Exchange rate: 31.43 (Note)		103,463
Time deposits			
NT$			174,500
US$	USD 1,000; Exchange rate: 31.43 (Note)		31,430
		$	490,066

Note: The amounts in foreign currencies are presented in units of thousands.

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Inventories

December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount		Abstract
	Costs	Net realizable value	
Raw materials	$ 382,467	$ 447,605	Raw materials are valued at replacement cost as the net realizable value and work in process and finished goods are valued at net realizable value
Work in progress (semi finished)	197,277	255,947	
Finished products	2,122	2,388	
Total	581,866	$ 705,940	
Less: Price loss of allowance	(53,528)		
	$ 528,338		

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Sales Income

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Quantity	Amount
Computer multimedia peripheral video converters and interface cards, etc.	948,506	$ 1,465,016
Other PC related products	315,196	2,931
Net sales income		$ 1,467,947

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Cost of Goods Sold

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item		Amount
Raw materials at beginning of period	$	364,993
Add: Incoming in the current period		522,305
Other		164
Less: raw materials at end of period	(	382,467)
Scrap of raw materials	(	1,584)
Segment receiving	(	1,824)
Raw materials consumed in the current period		501,587
Production overheads - processing costs		121,442
Production costs		623,029
Add: work-in-process at beginning of period		91,492
Purchase in the current period		333,204
Less: work-in-process at end of period	(	197,277)
Scrap of work-in-process	(	2,730)
Segment receiving	(	1,503)
Other	(	0)
Cost of finished products		846,195
Add: finished products at beginning of period		2,519
		258
Less: finished products at end of period	(	2,122)
Scrap of finished products	(	163)
Segment receiving	(	444)
Other	(	15)
Cost of production and sales		846,228
Inventory price loss		7,628
Loss from scrap		4,477
Other operating costs		7,806
Operating costs	$	866,139

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Selling and Marketing Expenses

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount	Remark
Salary expenditure (including pension)	$ 27,477	
Exhibition expenditure	18,205	
Travel expenditure	10,127	
Other	19,579	No individual miscellaneous item exceeds 5% of the balance of this account
	$ 75,388	

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of General and Administrative Expenses

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount	Remark
Salary expenditure (including pension)	$ 53,929	
Depreciation	23,312	
Other	36,216	No individual miscellaneous item exceeds 5% of the balance of this account
	$ 113,457	

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Research and Development Expenses

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Item	Amount	Remark
Salary expenditure (including pensions and overtime)	$ 155,838	
Insurance premium	14,018	
Other	23,181	No individual miscellaneous item exceeds 5% of the balance of this account
	$ 193,037	

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Employee Benefits and Depreciation and Amortization Expenses by Function

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

Classification \ Feature	2025			2024		
	For operating costs	For operation expenses	Total	For operating costs	For operation expenses	Total
Employee benefit expenses						
Salary expenses	$ -	$ 223,243	$ 223,243	$ -	$ 217,001	$ 217,001
Labor and health insurance expenses	-	16,631	16,631	-	15,596	15,596
Pension expenses	-	8,840	8,840	-	8,161	8,161
Remuneration paid to directors	-	5,161	5,161	-	6,345	6,345
Other employee benefit expenses	-	9,901	9,901	-	11,001	11,001
Depreciation expense	-	24,744	24,744	-	19,588	19,588
Amortization	-	6,100	6,100	-	4,420	4,420

Note:

1. The average number of employees in the current year and the previous year was 151 and 144, respectively, of which the number of directors who do not concurrently serve as employees was 2 and 2, respectively.
2. For companies whose shares are listed on the TWSE/TPEx, the following information should also be disclosed:
   (1) The average employee benefits expense for the current year is NT$1,736 ((Total employee benefit expenses for the current year Total Directors' remuneration) / (Number of employees for the current year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees)).
   The average employee benefits expense for the previous year is NT$1,773 ((Total employee benefit expenses for the previous year Total Directors' remuneration) / (Number of employees for the previous year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees)).
   (2) The average employee salary expense for the current year is NT$1,498 (Total employee salary expenses for the current year / (Number of employees for the current year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees)).

YUAN High-Tech Development Co., Ltd.

Statement of Employee Benefits and Depreciation and Amortization Expenses by Function

From January 1 to December 31, 2025

Unit: NT$ thousand

The average employee salary expense for the previous year was NT$1,528 (Total salary expense for the previous year / (Number of employees in the previous year - Number of Directors who do not concurrently serve as employees)).

(3) Change in average employee salary expense is (1.96%) ((Average employee salary expense of the current year - Average employee salary expense of the previous year) / Average employee salary expense of the previous year).

(4) The Audit Committee was established to replace the role of supervisors. Therefore, there was no remuneration for the supervisor.

(5) The Company's remuneration policy:

The Company's remuneration policies, standards, portfolios and procedures for determining remuneration shall be implemented mainly following the Company's personnel rules and regulations and the Remuneration Committee Organizational Rules. Directors' compensation and employees' compensation shall be appropriated in proportion to the provisions of the Articles of Incorporation, approved by the Salary and Compensation Committee and submitted to the Board of Directors for approval before being reported to the Shareholders' Meeting. Remuneration for directors and managers is based on industry standards, taking into account individual performance, the Company's operating results and the reasonableness of the correlation with future risks. Remuneration for employees is allocated based on industry standards, the competitive position of the Company's talents in the industry, the Company's overall operating results and profitability, budget planning, performance review and evaluation of future operating risks.